

Evening Telegraph

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1899.

DEMOCRATIC HOSTILITY TO MAYOR FOX—THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION—THE STREET-CLEANING CONTRACTS.

ONE of the most interesting features of the proceedings of Councils yesterday is the prominence given to the feeling of hostility entertained towards the Mayor by some of the Democratic Councilmen, who are evidently determined to assist in overruling his vetoes on all subjects which are not of a strictly partisan character. Yesterday, when he returned to the Select Council without his signature the bill vesting the authority to execute leases of property held in trust by the city in the Superintendent of the Girard Estate, it was passed, notwithstanding his veto, by a vote of 19 to 9, three Democrats, Duffy, Hooker, and Plumley, voting with the majority, and only one Republican, Smith, voting with the minority. In the Common Council his veto met with still more ignominious treatment. A few Democrats who announced that they did not intend to sustain it desired a postponement of its consideration, but notwithstanding the plea for delay, the bill passed over the veto by a vote of 39 to 4. Other demonstrations of Democratic hostility to the Mayor were also made during the session. Thus, Mr. Hetzell (Dem.), in discussing the bill for the payment of the street-cleaners, said: "If the Mayor can be believed, he will not sign the bill," and Mr. Nickels (Dem.), in discussing the same subject, said the Mayor "has not performed his duty; he is too weak-kneed to do it, and has thrown it upon Councils to refuse payment of the claims, which I hope they will do."

The expectation that a report would yesterday be made in reference to a site for a House of Correction proved fallacious. The chairman of the committee stated that he had been unable to get the report signed by a sufficient number of the members. We understand that notwithstanding the favorable opinion formed of the Clark farm, located near Holmesburg, which was visited recently, a portion of the committee are inclined to prefer the Pierson farm, located near Torresdale, on the Delaware river, which was examined some months ago. Each of the farms contains about two hundred acres. There is no material difference in their price, the former being held at three hundred and fifty and the latter at three hundred and seventy-five dollars per acre. It is claimed by the advocates of the Pierson farm, however, that it is more accessible, as it can be approached either by the river, by a jumpike, or by railroad, while the chief communication with the Clark farm is by railroad. It will be exceedingly unfortunate if diversity of opinion on these comparatively unimportant points causes another protracted postponement of action. The public will be more ready to excuse a slight error in the choice of a site than the continued delays which have made former municipal legislation on this subject ridiculous, inflicted a grievous burden upon taxpayers, and rendered Philadelphia the paradise of loafers and bummers.

A vigorous but unsuccessful effort was made to secure the payment of the outstanding claims of the old street contractors. An ordinance making the appropriation asked for was indefinitely postponed in Common Council by a vote of twenty-three to fifteen. The question of fact whether these contractors rendered any substantial service whatever in some wards was raised; and they certainly should not be paid for doing nothing. Aside from the removal of official dwellings, the whole business of street cleaning, as practised in Philadelphia, is a humbug. The mere pretense of cleaning the streets is rarely made except when the accumulation of garbage is so great that the value of the manure collected is equal to the cost of gathering it up and carting it away. This imperfect sort of street-cleaning should be done without the expenditure of a single dollar by the city, by simply giving to farmers or dealers in manure the privilege of scraping up offal once or twice a year. At all events, when contractors notoriously neglect to discharge the duties they assume, their claims should be resisted to the bitter end, not only in Councils but in the Courts.

One of the marked features of the times is the increased interest in the new styles of street-paving. The desire for deliverance from the cobble-stones constantly grows in intensity. Experiments are being tried in various parts of the city of the different new styles, and their respective merits will soon be tested. The prevailing tendency is also illustrated by the passage yesterday of ordinances for the laying of miller improved wooden pavement on Green street, and for tramwaying several streets. A still more important proposition is under consideration in Select Council. It is an ordinance providing that every horse shall be taxed five dollars annually to raise a fund to be appropriated to the improvement of the streets of the city. No definite action has yet been taken on this subject, and some other means for obtaining the necessary revenue may be devised, but it is evident that if this city does not speedily improve her system of street-paving, she will fall far in the rear of other great municipalities in the march of modern improvement.

THE DEATH OF GEORGE PEABODY.

A good man gone to his reward. This will be the verdict of both hemispheres on reading the intelligence of the death of George Peabody, which occurred last evening at London. Mr. Peabody's work is accomplished, the world has already formed its opinion of him, and we are prepared upon the first news of his decease to sum up the result of his labors, and to allude in proper terms to his character. Upon our first page will be found a detailed account of the life of Mr. Peabody and the various services he has performed for the benefit of humanity; and it therefore but remains for us to speak of him in this place in general terms of eulogy. It is scarcely possible to allude to the career of such a man in any other than eulogistic language, and yet every one must feel that extravagant laudation is out of place, and that a plain recital of the facts are sufficient to place the great philanthropist in a proper light before the public. Mr. Peabody, after a long and honorable career as a merchant, during which not the shadow of a suspicion rested against his reputation, startled the world by a series of such munificent gifts for charitable purposes as had never before been heard of. In England and America he gave away millions with the most lavish generosity, but with such discretion that it was impossible to accuse him of mere ostentation, or the desire to gain the praise of men. It is true that there have not been wanting those who disparaged Mr. Peabody's motives, but the singular modesty of his life, and his profound sentiments of gratitude to the Almighty for all the blessings that had been bestowed upon himself, were sufficient to silence every caviller. It was impossible for Mr. Peabody to do what he did in secret, but by appropriating his great wealth to the alleviation of human suffering, to the promotion of the cause of education, and in other ways by which large numbers could receive the benefit of it, he set an example that is worthy of the imitation of men who, like him, are blest with wealth beyond their own necessities. Mr. Peabody did not wait until after his death to distribute his money, and to leave it a source of contention between his heirs and executors, with all the risks that mistakes would be made as to what his real intentions were, and that his ideas would not be carried out in spirit as well as letter. He wisely, and in the spirit of a true philanthropist, gave what he had to give while he was still in health and able to supervise the management of his enormous endowments. The result of this is seen in the general satisfaction that has attended the bestowal of his gifts, and before death overtook him in his green old age he was able to see already some of the practical results of the large-hearted and clear-headed policy he adopted. Independently of his numerous private benefactions, and the public institutions that he has endowed, the "Homes for Laboring Men in London" and the "Southern Educational Fund" in the United States will remain as the monuments of his wise, clear-sighted, and practical philanthropic spirit. Mr. Peabody repeatedly expressed his entire satisfaction with the manner in which both of these endowments were managed, and by his own words and acts effectually silenced those who complained that the money was not used in the manner he intended. In London the "Peabody Fund" has erected in different quarters of the city large and commodious buildings, in which industrious poor men are provided with clean and comfortable homes at a small rent, thus drawing them and their wives and little ones out of the dismal and filthy alleys and lanes, with their degrading associations, where they were forced to abide previously. Those who are thus aided by Mr. Peabody's bounty lose nothing of their self-respect, but they are rather encouraged to independence of thought and manly self-reliance. The families who live in these houses are removed from the atmosphere of filth and vice that formerly surrounded them; they are able to bring up their children in decency and cleanliness, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of moral and physical good that has already been accomplished in London by means of Mr. Peabody's money.

The Southern Educational Fund is a proof that Mr. Peabody clearly perceived the one great need of the Southern States of the Union, and by coming to the aid of that impoverished section in the great work of building up a free school system, he at once pointed out the most effective method of reconstruction, and he set an example to the people of the South themselves, as well as to all patriotic citizens of the United States, that has secured for him the warmest gratitude of his countrymen, and that ought to incite others to follow in his footsteps and to aid in carrying on the work he commenced. Never perhaps since the world began have such immense sums of money been bestowed with such clear judgment, and it is in this that the chief merit of Mr. Peabody's gifts consists. It is not in the donation of millions of dollars alone to charitable purposes that men of wealth will deserve the applause of posterity, but in the manner and spirit in which the donations are made. Mr. Peabody has been in failing health for some time, and his death, although sudden, was not altogether unexpected. The announcement of his decease, however, will excite more profound feelings of regret than that of any of the princes and potentates of the earth, and he leaves a record of good deeds that will hand down his name to future ages as one of the truly great men of his time. He was a Christian philanthropist in the best sense of the word; and although he has passed away from the scene of his labors, his works remain to testify for him.

THE QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Court of Quarter Sessions is not a nice place for decent people to visit, and it is not too much to say that its bad reputation is due quite as much to some of the lawyers who practice there as to the criminals who are put

on trial for every imaginable offense. There is scarcely a day passes that lawyers do not disgrace themselves and their profession by disgraceful specimens of blackguardism that are at once insults to the dignity of the Court and to the respectable people who are obliged to attend as jurymen and witnesses. The bullying of witnesses is a matter of daily occurrence, and the outrageous insults of counsel, that if perpetrated anywhere but in the court-room would subject the offender to a severe thrashing, are not only unrebuked by the Judges, but are directly encouraged by their silent acquiescence.

We had a specimen of this sort of thing a few weeks ago, at the trial of the would-be assassins of Revenue Officer Brooks, and the offending counsel in the case had an opportunity to find out what public sentiment was about such conduct. As a general rule, however, such exhibitions of blackguardism are passed over by the reporters, and, being kept out of the papers, the decent men and women of Philadelphia have no idea what a board-garden the Quarter Sessions Court-room is, unless they are unfortunate enough to be called upon the witness stand.

Yesterday there was another example of the same kind at the trial of a whiskey dealer on the charge of cheating and defrauding. One of the witnesses talked too fast for the lawyers, and Mr. D. W. Sellers, the counsel for the accused, interrupted him in this elegant and eminently gentlemanly manner:—"Haviland, stop! D—n it, why don't you stop?"

Judge Paxson, who was on the bench, had nothing to say in condemnation of this; and, as an appropriate supplement to this elegant behavior on the part of the counsel, we are informed that when the jury retired the prisoner quietly walked out of the court-room and has not been heard of since.

This is certainly a pretty state of affairs, and it seems indeed, as has frequently been claimed, that the thieves, scoundrels, and rascals generally have completely the upper hand in this court. It is difficult to perceive how the criminal could have escaped in this instance without the collusion of the officers of the court, and the whole trial is anything but a favorable commentary on Judge Paxson's fitness for the position to which he has just been appointed.

A Horrid Sight.

Last Monday a colored man discovered buzzards hovering around a bridge about one and a half miles from Newtown, in Worcester county, Delaware. In hunting for the cause he found, to his horror, the horribly-mangled body of an infant, wrapped in a red "nubia," or "cloud." The birds had been feeding on it. No clue to the probable infanticide has been obtained.

A Plague.

An old mortgage for the sum of \$100, given fifty years ago, on a tract of one hundred and fifty-six acres of land in the Western part of the county, Erie, Pa., in the name of John W. Peabody, has recently turned up to plague the present holders of the property, of whom there are probably over two hundred. The mortgage is held by the heirs, commissioners for the State, and the interest has been paid regularly until recently, when it ceased. Somebody will have to pay the \$100, or the property, now worth a vast sum, will be sold under the hammer.

A Rush Promise.

The Portland *Argus* tells the following story of a young lady who, in her last moments, had a vision of that city, who has already, it seems, beaten her father at mathematics:—

She modestly proposed that if her father would give her only one cent one day, and double the amount on each successive day for just one month, she would pledge herself never to ask of him another cent of money as long as she lived. Her father, not stopping to run over the figures in his head, and not supposing it would amount to a large sum, was glad to accept the offer at once, thinking it also a favorable opportunity to include a possible marriage dowry in the future. At the twenty-fifth day he became greatly alarmed, lest if he complied with his own acceptance he might be obliged to be "declared a bankrupt on his own petition."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston.
QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.
SOUTHEASTON, Nov. 5.—Arrived, steamship Holsatia, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. 50 | 11 A. M. 55 | 2 P. M. 57

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamship Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. brig Charles Henry, Horn, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.

Br. brig Carlo, Vance, Antwerp, C. O. Van Horn.

Schr. Mary J. Russell, Smith, Richmond, Blakiston, Gray & Co.

Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New Bedford, do.

Schr. Alabama, Vangilder, Lynn, do.

Schr. Maria Rosina, Palmer, Chelsea, do.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Fall River, do.

Schr. Richard W. Taylor, Sears, Boston, do.

Schr. Jesse Wilson, Connolly, Boston, do.

Schr. Trade Wind, Corson, Boston, do.

Schr. Sarah, H. H. Hoffman, Boston, do.

Schr. W. B. Benedict, Case, New York, do.

Schr. Howard Green, Case, New York, do.

Barge Reading, R. R. No. 55, Gaslight, New York, Blakiston, Gray & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Nicholson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Claymont, Robertson, 30 hours from Norfolk, with mds. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mds. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Richards, 24 hours from Baltimore, with mds. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr. J. V. Widdell, Snow, 5 days from Boston, with mds. to Knight & Sons.

Schr. Wm. R. Gann, Small, 4 days from New York, with mds. to Knight & Sons.

Schr. Wm. H. Haggis, Hornum, 10 days from Norfolk, with mds. to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.

Schr. Delmont, 10 days from Portland, with fish to order.

Schr. Ann Farnum, Baker, 8 days from Boston, with mds. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr. B. Blue, Buckland, from New Haven.

Schr. H. S. Godfrey, from New Jersey City.

Schr. E. Edwards, Simmons, from Boston.

Schr. Wm. Townsend, McKitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with mds. to Christman & Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihue, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Barge Black Brothers, from Havre, seeking freight, arrived at Delaware Breakwater yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Telegraph.

YANKEE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 5.—Fourteen boats left here this morning, as follows:

Young, Finley & Co., with lumber to R. Woolverton.

H. E. Walters, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

B. O. Shaeffer, with lumber to Oraig & Bechtel.

Leitch, H. A. Wingate, and Clippert, with lumber to Taylor & Bates.

John Langstaff, with lumber to H. Creskey.

Naomi and Salis, with lumber to J. Norcross & Sons.

Revenue, with lumber to Watson, Malons & Co.

George Hapson, with lumber to D. Trumbo & Son.

W. H. Bennett, with lumber to H. H. H. & Co.

B. A. Kaigut, with pig iron to Gaboon & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barge Jane Adeline, Hutchinson, hence, at Cardenas 5th ult.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CLOTHING

READY MADE.

Warranted to

FIT WELL.

The great objection usually urged against Ready-

made Garments is that they do not fit well. We

guarantee that any gentleman with no special

peculiarity of shape about him can be

WELL AND SATISFACTORILY

FITTED

IN

PANTS, VEST, COAT, AND

OVERCOAT,

OUT OF THE

LARGE AND WELL-PROPORTIONED STOCK

OF

FINEST CLOTHING

NOW SELLING AT

THE CHESNUT CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

Nos. 318 and 320 CHESNUT Street.

10261 JOHN WANAMAKERS,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVI-

SION OF TAXES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1899.

The Board of Revision of Taxes will meet at their office,

No. 11 State House Row, on the following days, between

the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., for the purpose of hear-

ing appeals from the assessors' returns of taxes for the

year 1899, as follows:

First and Second wards, Tuesday, November 9, 1899.

Third and Fourth wards, Wednesday, November 10, 1899.

Fifth and Sixth wards, Thursday, November 11, 1899.

Seventh and Eighth wards, Friday, November 12, 1899.

Ninth and Tenth wards, Saturday, November 13, 1899.

Eleventh and Twelfth wards, Monday, November 15, 1899.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, Tuesday, November 16, 1899.

Fifteenth and Sixteenth wards, Wednesday, November 17, 1899.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, Friday, November 19, 1899.

Nineteenth ward, Saturday, November 20, 1899.

Twentieth ward, Monday, November 22, 1899.

Twenty-first and Twenty-second wards, Tuesday, November 23, 1899.

Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards, Wednesday, November 24, 1899.

Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth wards, Thursday, November 25, 1899.

Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth wards, Friday, November 26, 1899.

THOMAS COCHRAN,

WILLIAM LOUGHLIN,

SAMUEL HAWORTH,

Board of Revision of Taxes.

YOUNG MEN PREPARED FOR THE

COUNTING HOUSE AND BUSINESS LIFE

AT

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

No. 637 CHESNUT Street, Corner of SEVENTH.

Practical instruction in Book-keeping (in all its

branches), Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, Busi-

ness Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

STUDENTS RECEIVED AT ANY TIME.

Catalogues furnished on application.

Dates and Evening Sessions.

The Crittenden Commercial Arithmetic and Business

Manual for sale. Price \$1.50. 1134p

PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—WILLIAM

L. DENNIS, Esq., will deliver the Second of the

CONTRACT LECTURES.

On "THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES,"

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